(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the employment generation particularly in the industrial and rural sectors in the country as against the last three years, year-wise; projections made by the Government;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

<c) what are the reasons for not achieving the projected targets of employment generation in these sectors; and

(d) what strategy is contemplated by the Government to remove the impediments in employment generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Projections for, and assessment of employment generation are not made on an annual basis. Projections of employment are made for the five-year period of a Plan. These are for the entire country, and not by area—rural or urban.

(b)As per the latest survey of NSSO, which pertains to 1999-2000. the realized growth of employment from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 was 2.05% per annum in the manufacturing sectoi, and 0.51% per annum in the rural areas.

(c)The Ninth Plan projection for employment growth in the manufacturing sector was 2.05% per annum for the period 1997—2002. The realized growth rate during the period 1993/ 94— 1999/2G00 is also 2.05%.

(d)The objectives of employment generation are sought to be achieved by promoting higher overall growth in the economy with larger contribution coming from labour intensive sectors like small scale industry, food processing, services, information technology, and other newly emerging labour intensive activities.

Division of Poor and Very Poor

† 2701. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have categorized the poor and the very poor in the country in two separate groups;

(b) if so, the basis and definition fixed for identification of the poor and the very poor; and

(c) the assessment of the number of persons in each of the above categories in each State in the country during the nineties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission has adopted per capita consumption expenditure as

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

the criterion to determine the percentage and number of poor. The per capita consumption has been fixed at Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas.

(c) The Planning Commission estimates the number of poor persons at national and State level from the large sample surveys on consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. These estimates in the 1990s are available for" the years 1993-94 and 1999-2000 based on the National Sample Survey data on consumer expenditure of the 50th and 55th Round respectively. These are given in the Statement-1 and II, (see below). The Planning Commission does not make estimates of the number of the very poor persons.

Statement-I

Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States—1993-94

S. N.	State	Rui No. of Persons (Lakhs)	ral *Voage* of Persons	Urb No. of Persons ! (Lakhs)	an 4age of Persons	Comb No. of Persons (Lakhs)	ined %age of Persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79.49	15.92	74.47	38.33	153.97	22.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.62	45.01	0.11	7.73	3.73	39.35
3.	Assam	94.33	45.01	2.03	7.73	96.36	40.86
4.	Bihar	450.86	58.21	42.49	34.50	493.35	54.96
5.	Goa	0.38	5.34	1.53	27.03	1.91	14.92
6.	Gujarat	62.16	22.18	43.02	27.89	105.19	24.21
7.	Haryana	36.56	28.02	7.31	16.38	43.88	25.05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.40	30.34	0.46	9.18	15.86	28.44
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.05	30.34	1.86	9.18	20.92	25.17
10	Karnataka	95.99	29.88	60.46	40.14	156.46	33.16
11	Kerala	55.95	25.76	20.46	24.55	76.41	25.43
12	Madhya Pradesh	216.19	40.64	82.33	48.38	298.52	42.52
13	Maharashtra	193.33	37.93	111.90	35.15	305.22	36.86
14	Manipur	6.33	45.01	0.47	7.73	6.80	33.78
15	Meghalaya	7.09	45.01	0.29	7.73	7.38	37.92
16	Mizoram	1.64	45.01	0.30	7.73	1.94	25.66
17	Nagaland	4.85	45.01	0.20	7.73	5.05	37.92

S.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons
18.	Orissa	140.90	49.72	19.70	41.64	160.60	48.56
19.	Punjab	17.76	11.95	7.35	11.35	25.11	11.77
20.	Rajasthan	94.68	26.46	33.82	30.49	128.50	27.41
21.	Sikkim	1.81	45.01	0.03	7.73	1.84	41.43
22.	Tamil Nadu	121.70	32.48	80.40	39.77	202.10	35.03
23.	Tripura	11.41	45.01	0.38	7.73	11.79	39.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	496.17	42.28	108.28	35.39	604.46	40.85
25.	West Bengal	209.90	40.80	44.66	22.41	254.56	35.66
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.73	32.48	0.33	39.77	1.06	34.47
27.	Chandigarh	0.07	11.35	0.73	11.35	0.80	11.35
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.72	51.95	0.06	39.93	0.77	50.84
29.	Daman & Diu	0.03	5.34	0.15	27.03	0.18	15.80
30.	Delhi	0.19	1.90	15.32	16.03	15.51	14.69
31.	Lakshadweep	0.06	25.76	0.08	24.55	0.14	25.04
32.	Pondicherry	0.93	32.48	2.38	39.77	3.31	37.40
	All India	2440.31	37.27	763.37	32.36	3203.68	35.97

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pon^cheny and A & N Island.
3. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
4. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
5 Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
7. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
8. Poverty Ratio of Himachal Pradesh is used for Jammu.& Kashmir.

Statemcnt-II

Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States - 1999-2000
(30-day Recall period)

S.	State/U.T.'i	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05	60.88	26.63	119.01	15.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	40.04	0.18	7.47	3.98	33.47
3.	Assam	92.17	40.04	2.38	7.47	94.55	36.09
4.	Bihar	376.51	44.30	49.13	32.91	425.64	42.60
5.	Goa	0.11	1.35	0.59	7.52	0.70	4.40
6.	Gujarat	39.80	13.17	28.09	15.59	67.89	14.07
7.	Haryana	11.94	8.27	5.39	9.99	17.34	8.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94	0.29	4.63	5.12	7.63
9.	Jammu & Kashmii	2.97	3.97	0.49	1.98	3.46	3.48
10.	Karnataka	59.91	17.38	44.49	25.25	104.40	20.04
11.	Kerala	20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.32	37.06	81.22	38.44	298.54	37.43
13.	Maharashtra	125.12	23.72	102.87	26.81	227.99	25.02
14.	Manipur	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
15.	Meghalaya	7.89	40.04	0.34	7.47	8.23	33.87
16.	Mizoram	1.40	40.04	0.45	7.47	1.85	19.47
17.	Nagaland	5.21	40.04	0.28	7.47	5.49	32.67
18.	Orissa	143.69	48.01	25.40	42.83	169.09	47.15
19.	Punjab	10.20	6.35	4.29	5.75	14.49	6.16
20.	Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28
21.	Sikkim	2.00	40.04	0.04	7.47	2.05	36.55
22.	Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55	49.97	22.11	130.48	21.12
23.	Tripura	12.53	40.04	0.49	7.47	13.02	34.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15
25.	West Bengal	180.11	31.85	33.38	14.86	213.49	27.02
26.	A & N Island	0.58	20.55	0.24	22.11	0.82	20.99
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	0.4'ɹ	5.75	0.51	5.75
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.30	17.57	0.03	13.52	0.33	17.14
29.	Daman & Diu	0.01	1.35	0.05	7.52	0.06	4.44
30.	Delhi	0.07	0.40	11.42	9.42	11.49	8.23

S.N.	State/U.T.'s	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs;	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%age of Persons
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38	0.08	20.27	0.11	15.60
32.	Pondicherry	0.64	20.55	1.77	22.11	2.41	21.67
All India		1932.43	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.10

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu & Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure dist/ ibution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
7. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
8. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
9. Urban Poverty Ratio of Rajasthan may be treated as tentative.

Effectiveness of five year plan

† 2702. SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the objective of Five Year Plan is to ensure that benefit of economic prosperity of the country reaches to the common people;

(b) whether it is also a fact that problems of poverty and unemployment are still in formidable shape despite implementation of all the Nine Five Year Plans one after another and even basic necessities of majority of the people have not been fulfilled;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to implement the future plans more effectively in the interest of common men; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.